

- (b) Subject to the existing provisions of the law of Canada regarding the determination of the exempt surplus of a foreign affiliate and to any subsequent modifications of those provisions (which shall not affect the general principle hereof) for the purpose of computing Canadian tax a company resident in Canada shall be allowed to deduct in computing its taxable income any dividend received by it out of the exempt surplus of a foreign affiliate resident in Singapore.

3. In the case of Singapore, subject to the existing provisions of the law of Singapore regarding the allowance as a credit against Singapore tax of tax payable in any country other than Singapore and to any subsequent modifications of those provisions (which shall not affect the general principle hereof) tax payable in Canada on profits, income or gains arising in Canada shall be allowed as a credit against Singapore tax payable in respect of such profits, income or gains.

4. For the purposes of paragraph 2 of this Article, tax payable in Singapore shall be deemed to include Singapore tax which would have been paid if the Singapore tax had not been exempted in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of the Economic Expansion Incentives (Relief from Income Tax) Act (1970 Edition) of Singapore, so far as they were in force on, and have not been modified since, the date of the signature of this Convention, or have been modified only in minor respects so as not to affect their general character.

#### ARTICLE XXIII

##### *Non-Discrimination*

1. The citizens of a Contracting State shall not be subjected in the other Contracting State to any taxation or any requirements connected therewith which are other or more burdensome than the taxation and connected requirements to which citizens of that other State in the same circumstances are or may be subjected.

2. The taxation on a permanent establishment which an enterprise of a Contracting State has in the other Contracting State shall not be less favourably levied in that other State than the taxation levied on enterprises of that other State carrying on the same activities.

3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as obliging:

- (a) a Contracting State to grant to residents of the other Contracting State any personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for tax purposes which it grants to its own residents;
- (b) Singapore to grant to citizens of Canada not resident in Singapore those personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for tax purposes which are by law available on the date of signature of this Convention only to citizens of Singapore whether or not they are resident in Singapore.

4. In this Article, the term "taxation" means taxes which are the subject of this Convention.

#### ARTICLE XXIV

##### *Mutual Agreement Procedure*

1. Where a resident of a Contracting State considers that the actions of one or both of the Contracting States result or will result for him in taxation not in accordance with this Convention, he may, without prejudice to the remedies provided by the national laws of those States, address to the competent authority of the Contracting State of which he is a resident an application in writing stating the grounds for claiming the revision of such taxation. To be admissible, the said application must be submitted within two years from the first notification of the action which gives rise to taxation not in accordance with the Convention.

2. The competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 shall endeavour, if the objection appears to it to be justified and if it is not itself able to arrive at an appropriate solution, to resolve the case by mutual agreement with the competent authority of the other Contracting State, with a view to the avoidance of taxation not in accordance with the Convention.